

**JAN 18 2006**

**CATHY A. CATTERSON, CLERK**  
**U.S. COURT OF APPEALS**

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION**

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS**

**FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

SALVADOR ANTONIO HERRERA,

Defendant - Appellant.

No. 05-50527

D.C. No. CR-05-00020-GAF

MEMORANDUM<sup>\*</sup>

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Central District of California  
Gary A. Feess, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted January 9, 2006<sup>\*\*</sup>

Before: HUG, O'SCANNLAIN, and SILVERMAN, Circuit Judges.

Salvador Antonio Herrera appeals his conviction by guilty plea and sentence for being an illegal alien found in the United States following deportation. Herrera contends that the holding in *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224

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<sup>\*</sup> This disposition is not appropriate for publication and may not be cited to or by the courts of this circuit except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

<sup>\*\*</sup> This panel unanimously finds this case suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

(1998), that a qualifying prior conviction that increases a sentence pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b) is a “sentencing factor” to be found by a judge at sentencing rather than by a jury, has been undercut by subsequent Supreme Court decisions, and that the prior-conviction enhancement provisions of § 1326(b) are no longer constitutionally permissible. This contention is foreclosed. *United States v. Weiland*, 420 F.3d 1062, 1079 n.16 (9th Cir. 2005) (noting that we continue to be bound by the Supreme Court’s holding in *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224 (1998), that a district court may enhance a sentence on the basis of prior convictions, even if the fact of those convictions was not found by a jury beyond a reasonable doubt).

The conviction and sentence are therefore affirmed.

In accordance with *United States v. Rivera-Sanchez*, 222 F.3d 1057 (9th Cir. 2000), we remand the case to the district court with instructions that it delete from the judgment, which currently identifies the offense statute as “8 U.S.C. 1326(a),(b)(2),” the incorrect reference to (b)(2). *See United States v. Herrera-Blanco*, 232 F.3d 715, 719 (9th Cir. 2000) (remanding sua sponte to delete the reference to § 1326(b)).

**AFFIRMED and REMANDED.**